The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 1. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY NOVEMBER 2, 1871. NUMBER 91.

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PROPRIETORS.

HON. P. B. S. PINCHBACK, ORLEANS,
" C. C. ANTOINE, CADDO,
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Wm. G. BROWN,---Editor.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Manager.

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PROSPECTUS OF The Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully—felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a *desideratum* in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be *"Republican at all times and under all circumstances"* We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

BARRETT, SEYMOUR & Co.,
STATIONERS,
PRINTERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS,
60 Camp Street,
NEW ORLEANS.

POETRY.

THE BLIND SLEEPER.

Let her sleep on:
Her heart is weary of the dark;
Let her sleep on:
Who knows? In dream-land she may see
Bright scenes, that in her waking flee;
So let her be.

Let her sleep on:
Her lips, so patient, part in smiles;
Let her sleep on:
Who knows? She dreams perchance of sight;
Shall we awake her to life's night?
No, let her be.

Let in the air,
And place these roses at her side;
The od'rous air
Will fan her cheek, till in her dream
She scents rose-gardens, it may seem;
So let her dream,

And let her hear
A lulling music floating by,
To please her ear;
Haply she loved the tender strain,
And lives some happy hours again:
Let her sleep on,

And let her dream
Some pitying angel wafts aloof
Her hopeless pain.
Her sightless eyes are dry of tears,
She feels no more the cross she bears;
Oh, blessed dream!

I dare not stay;
A coward at her side I stand,
And dare not stay!
Lest I, who view the patient face
Illumined by this hour of grace,
See its despair.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY HAS DONE FOR THE COUNTRY ABROAD.

The first disgrace the American Government ever suffered abroad, was inflicted by men whose highest boast of social standing and political influence consisted of their being Democrats. Our country was never misrepresented and belied until Democratic slave-holding traitors went abroad to induce the governments of Europe to aid the rebellion for its destruction. The Masons, Slidells, Yulees, Soules, Thompsons and others of their ilk, went to Europe to belie and belittle, in the name of slavery, American free institutions. To the courts of Europe, the free white labor of the North was represented as ignorant, brutal, venal and vile—unfit for self-government and unworthy of international recognition and reciprocity. By this means, it was hoped the world would be induced to throw its influence and bestow its sympathy in favor of the slave-holders' rebellion. And to a certain extent the plan succeeded. We had little of the sympathy of the governments of Europe in our efforts to crush treason. American Democrats abroad had disgraced us defamed us, and belied all our purposes and plans. Nevertheless, we succeeded, and Europe changed her notions concerning our ability as a warlike people. Our power as a self-sustaining nation was recognized and respected, but before either was done, on account of Democratic intrigue and insolence, we had to wade through rivers of blood and clothe the land in mourning. And now comes a second disgrace to the American people abroad, caused by Democratic foulness at home. The frauds of the Tammany ring, which mean the corruption of the Democratic party all over the land, are made use of by the despots and aristocrats of the old world to prove that a Republican form of Government is a failure, that it is corrupt, debasing and ruinous of popular right and social purity. Thus we have the Democratic leaders and party to thank for trouble at home and disgrace abroad—*Daily State Journal.*

Very Good Pay.

Persons curious about the wages of royal folks abroad, may find it consolitary to know that there is paid to Alexander II. $8,250,000, or $25,000 a day; Abdul Axis, $6,000,000, or $18,000 a day; Francis Joseph, $4,000,000, or $10,050 per day; Frederich Wilhelm I., $3,000,000, or $8,210 per day; Victor Emanuel, $2,400,000, or $6,840 per day; Victoria, $2,200,000, or $6,270 per day; Leopold, $600,000, or $1,663 per day. In addition to this salary, each sovereign is furnished with a dozen or more first-class houses to live in without any charges for rent.

THE COLORED CONVENTION.

[FOURTH DAY.]

The Convention assembled at 12 M., barely a quorum being present.

Prayer was offered by Chaplain Bradwell, and the journal was read.

The name of Lieutenant Governor O. J. Dunn, of Louisiana, was added to the list of delegates from that State, he being present,

The reports of committees were then rendered, the greater number of committees reporting progress, and asking for further time.

Considerable time was occupied in regard to the number of copies of the proceedings that should be printed for distribution to members. One thousand copies were agreed to, and twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents added to assessment.

The unfinished business, which was the pledging of the Convention to the support of the Republican party, and upon which Mr. Pinchback, of Louisiana, had the floor, was postponed for a short time.

Mr. Burch offered a resolution endorsing the Republican party and the administration, and returning thanks. After long debate, the same went to the committee.

Flowers, of Tennessee, offered a resolution regarding organizations against labor, &c.

Mr. Turner introduced a resolution of inquiry, regarding colleges for the education of colored youths.

The Convention then proceeded to discuss the resolution pledging the support of the Convention to the Republican party. Mr. Pinchback, of Louisiana, having the floor, when he introduced the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, President Grant has proven himself to be the greatest military chieftain of the age, and has administered the affairs of the Government with abilities unsurpassed by any President that has filled the Executive Chair; and whereas, his recognition of the colored people in the distribution of Federal patronage was the crowning act in our elevation to American citizenship; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we heartily endorse his administration, and believe that under his leadership, with judicious management, the Republican party can be led to a glorious victory in 1872.

To this Mr. Pinchback spoke as follows:

Mr. President: I have seen manifested a disposition ever since we met, by nearly every member, to introduce some resolution having special reference to national administration, and especially to General Grant. I watched the course of these gentlemen very carefully and it seems that they wish to arrogate to themselves alone the right to be regarded as Grant men.

So fearful are these gentlemen that somebody else will be regarded as Grant men, that if a man dares to raise his voice here, even against piling up resolution on top of resolution before the Convention, looking to the endorsment of the administration, that they charge him with being lukewarm or non supporter of that administration. Now, sir, when I first come to this city, the night before this Convention assembled, it was basely circulated about here that I was against Grant. The object of this rumor I have been unable to understand, especially when it came from men whom I regard as my personal, as well as my political friends, and especially when I know that it came from men who can have no doubt about my political status, and especially, again when it came from men who would have been branded before this whole country as liars, if it had not been for my intervention. I could very well understand why the last resolution preceeding this was introduced.

I was opposed to, and it was well understood and a general desire expressed that no local political matters should be brought into this Convention.

We do not assemble here for settling State differences. We meet here to consult the interests of the colored people of the Southern States, in whatever direction those interests might point.

But I had scarcely got here before I found gentlemen trying to undermine what little popularity or influence I did possess, by circulating reports that I was against the administration.

What was the next thing? Here comes a gentleman with a resolution endorsing the Republican party; another comes in with a resolution endorsing General Grant; then another on the same subject, and another, and another.

With these facts before us, it would seem that the Convention should act carefully. What they complain of is this; piling it on. I want to ask whether there has been brought before this Convention a single, solitary resolution that looks to a stronger endorsement of General Grant than the one I have introduced?

Is it true, I have not gone over one of those terrific fourth of July orations; have not exhausted the vocabulary of grand expressions, but I have in this resolution embodied the kernel of all that may be said in honor of the President of the United States.

Let me ask, if I was not a Grant man what evidence is necessary to prove that one is a Grant man. If I propose now to toss my hat higher than any one else at every mention of his name, would that be evidence that I am a Grant man, would it prove that I am a Grant man? I opine not, but while I say that this is no evidence that I am a Grant man, I propose to show what I consider to be evidence of my friendship for his Excellency and for the administration.

From the first time my name was mentioned in connection with Republican principles, I have been an unswerving advocate of his. At no times or places have I failed to do the very fullest homage to him. At no time or place have I failed to pay him the highest eulogies, I could commend. I have extolled that act of his in which he recognized the impartial distribution of Federal patronage, as his crowning act. It was the cap sheath, the acme.

I had the distinguished honor to represent my State in part in the National Convention which nominated him for the position he now occupies. Not only did I do that, but I threw in whatever I had in his elevation to the Presidential Chair. Not only that, but more recently myself and other gentlemen met and formed a corporation, and started a paper. I now own four-sixths of that paper, the other gentlemen having sold their interests, and am now running it at a heavy cost, and nailed at the mast head as our choice for President in 1872, is the name of Ulysses S. Grant.

I have expended my money, and am willing to do so, and am running an organ at my own expense, but in the face of all this, men have the hardihood and unparalleled audacity to assert here, that I am against Grant. It seems to me they must have been in the company of his distinguished brother-in-law in Louisiana, of whom I am told the first thing he says when he meets a gentleman is, "Are you against Grant?"

No, sir: I am not against Grant. If the country, through this Convention, wishes to know where I stand, I will tell them I am not against Grant. If the Republican party thinks that, under his leadership, it can achieve victory in 1872, by all means take him up.

But while I am thus uncompromising in favor of Grant, I am so independent as a citizen, as to say that whenever General Grant does that which I think is wrong, or an injury to Republicanism, I will offer my protest and opposition to it; whatever or wherever it may be. When I see several States of ours passing out of the hands of the Republican party, through the injudicious distribution of public patronage, it becomes my duty as well as that of all other Republicans, to do our best against it. The great State of Missouri has passed out of our hands from this cause. The State of Tennessee has been lost from the same cause. Texas has gone almost overwhelmingly for the opposition by the self-same cause. Alabama has, I hear, hopelessly gone from the same cause. North Carolina, I hear, can be added to the number. How many more will be added?

I say whether it be General Grant or anybody else, if their acts tend to distrust the Republican party, or to put the government in the hands of our sworn enemies, it becomes our soleman duty, and the duty of every Republican, to enter our protest against any such action.

From the time I entered the political arena down to this day, I have discharged the duties of a Republican according to the dictates of my conscience. No reward has ever swerved me even so much as a hair. Principle has been my star; has been my hope from the commencement down to the present time; and whenever I prove false to that principle, or the principles of the Republican party, may I sink so deep in the grave of political oblivion that no time shall ever help me to a resurrection.

By Mr. Barbadoes a resolution regarding the Freedmen's Savings Banks and Educational Institutions. The honorary member from Ohio offered a resolution on Education. The above was referred to committees.

Mr. Pinchback, the Chairman of the Committee of Civil Rights, reported. Long and exciting debate followed, extending into the evening session. The principal points made were that generally the law was quite ample but the colored people were to blame in not seeing it properly enforced. Also, it was offered as an excuse by Price of North Carolina, that the race was so poor in his State that they were unable to seek redress, through the proper courts, even if they would grant it.

The subject was thoroughly discussed by Messrs. Pinchback of Louisiana, Price of North Carolina, and Belcher of Georgia. The report as was then adopted urges the passage of the supplementary Civil Rights bill, as proposed by Hon. Charles Sumner.

In the evening session minor questions were considered and finance discussed by the members generally.

FIFTH DAY.

The Convention met at 10 A. M.

Prayer was offered and the minutes read, when the discussion was resumed upon the resolution offered by Mr. Pinchback Saturday, and a substitute offered by Mr. Grey, of Arkansas, endorsing the administration of President Grant.

The following is the substitute offered by Mr. Grey:

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the administration of President Grant, and favor his renomination to the Presidency, believing that under his leadership, with judicious management, the Republican party can be led to a glorious victory in 1872.

The debate occured upon a motion to postpone the consideration of the substitute, and was exceedingly warm, especially between the Georgia and Arkansas delegations. The principle point made by some was that it is somewhat premature to tie themselves at this early date to any line of action. It was expressed by some in this debate, that the President had not gone far enough in the matter of protection. The discussion in some instances brought members to their feet, to assert in a very positive manner, that they were not opposed to Grant, but simply were unwilling to bind themselves to any renomination.

Mr. Belcher, of Georgia, thought it was not the duty of the Convention to endorse for renomination, Grant or any one else at this time, twelve months in advance, and to pledge the colored people to his support for the next candidate. Yet he believed Grant was entitled to some acknowledgment from the colored people for what he had already done, and that such a resolution he was ready to adopt.

Mr. Belcher said he knew that there were always people who were ready to distort a person's remarks if they differed from their own political ideas, and he wished it to be distinctly understood that if nothing between this and the next campaign occurred to make a vital change in the party, he should most assuredly support Grant's nomination for the next candidate for President, and at the present time he heartily did endorse him, and considered his course worthy the commendation of the Republican party throughout the country.

The gentleman from Tennessee was emphatically against the principle of "general suffrage and general amnesty," as he had heard such ideas expressed by some in the Convention.

A motion to refer all the resolutions endorsing the adminstration of President Grant to a committee of five and that a set of resolutions be framed out of the whole of them, was fought off, each member appearing to desire his resolutions adopted as they were sent up.

Mr. Grey of Arkansas stated that the attitude of the colored element was an anomolous one, and the matter must be nicely managed, as the colored political element was a peculiar one. They were, we might say, involuntary immigrants. He wanted to know if they were to ignore, by refusing to endorse the administration and the President, the power of the Government. He wanted to know if they were to talk of independence even while the privileges of common carriers were denied to many, and if it was not necessary to stick by the party who had stuck to them until these things may be rectified. He wanted to know if under these cirumstances, men would come here and make distinctions between the Republican party and the men who carry out its principles; if men, after being protected by the law, as administered by Grant, would come here and make such distinctions between principles and the men who disseminate them, why were they here to day as delegates? Because of the faithful administration of the laws thus far. Those rights were purchased by blood and toil, when the question of the status of the black race was before the country. Those rights were, to a certain extent, still in abeyance of the Democratic party, the question, in some places, being still unsettled. Did he find the black men daring to refuse to indorse the Republican party and administration and the man who carried out the principles of that administration? Why should black men stand neutral by any such action? For him, he would not while he can raise his voice. The present President had taught the people to respect law and order. Congress was the grand jury, and had found a true bill, and the President was making the arrests, and any resolution that endorses the jury and not the chief instrument of carrying out the findings was wrong.

It was then moved that the vote be taken by call of States.

To this much was said. Mr. Pinchback, of Louisiana again meeting the issue, that if a man chose to differ from others, or to think for himself, he should not be branded as an enemy to the administration, or lukewarm. He was unwilling to leave any chance for emergencies, referring incidentally to Andrew Johnson's course; but while now he was in favor of Grant, it was possible that twelve months hence the status of things might change. He did not believe in trying the matter up tightly, and referred to the fact that some who were most strenuous in this direction, were at present recipients of public patronage. He believed there was much to be done yet. They not only asked for the firm administration of the law, but he asked the moral support of leading men and administrators of the law. Being asked if he would support Charles Sumner's position in the St. Domingo question, Mr. Pinchback said, most emphatically, yes, and that he could adduce an argument that would prove to every man who had black blood in his veins that it was his duty to stand by that position.

Mr. Barbadoes, of Washington, offered the following amendment to the substitue, upon which much debate followed, on a question of the reconsideration of the vote by which Mr. Barbadoes' amendment was adopted:

(CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.)

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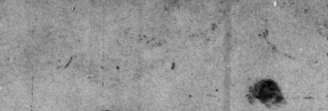
THURSDAY NOVEMBER 2, 1871.



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☞On Tuesday last, Hon. C. C. Antoine left the city for Shreveport.

☞Colonel N. Patton has been removed from the collectorship of customs, Galveston, Texas, and D. C. Stone appointed in his place.

☞During the past two days the weather has undergone a decided change. Henceforward we may look for a general appreciation of this change by the wearing of warmer material.

☞Judge Ray, of Ouachita, seems determined to interfere to some extent with the practice of carrying concealed weapons in his district. He recently fined one John Davis, of Richland parish, *two hundred dollars* and costs for this offence.

☞The *Citizen's Guard* compliments the *Patriot*, newspaper, "as an independent and healthy outsider." We thought the *Patriot* claimed to be Republican. How comes it that the *Guard* should exclude it from the pale of its party?

☞The Houston Daily *News* (Texas), of October 27, is completely rabid over the issuance of the certificate of election to Congress, to Gen. Wm. J. Clark. The *News* reports a "declared" majority of 916. Giddings will contest in Congress.

Violence, and intimidation, drove, or kept away from the polls in Limestone and Freestone counties, large numbers of voters, and the "whole vote" has consequently been thrown out.

The *News* says that Connor is the only Democrat to whom a certificate will be given. The certificate has not been yet given to Clark, however.

VILLAINY EXPOSED

TRICKS OF THE ENEMY

THE WAY THEY DO IT

FORGERY OF SENATOR PINCHBACK'S NAME.

On the 28th of October the manager of this paper received a letter from Judge M. D. Edmondson enclosing a slip of paper (two sides of the margin of the LOUISIANIAN) of Aug. 3, on which was written the following:

Mr. E. BECK:—

I have been told by Judge Edmondson that you are a *good Radical*, and can be very beneficial to us in the coming campaign for Presidency and State officers. I will say that if you will do everything in your power to facilitate our party, that as President of the Executive Committee I will use all my influence to have your labors rewarded by appointment to some good office. Judge Edmondson reported to me, you are fully competent to fill any office either State, or parish. Knowing that the portion it of in which you live is mostly Democratic, please send me the names of the several citizens in your neighborhood, knowing that there are some under existing circumstances that are afraid to express their political sentiments.

Yours Fraternally,

P. B. S. PINCHBACK.

We learn that the barefacedness of the proposition and the means adopted to impart authentication to the attempt, aroused suspicion and caused the belief that the whole thing was an imposture. Mr. P. has the pleasure of only a casual acquaintance with Judge Edmondson, but this was happily sufficient to enable the Judge to assure Mr. Beck, of his utter disbelief in the authenticity of the remarks. For the relief of the mind of the Gentleman to whom this impudent proposition was submitted, and for the satisfaction of his friends we pronounce the attempt a bare-faced fraud from beginning to end, and the statements untrue in part and in whole. Only one of two interpretations can be put on the object of the writer of the letter. Perhaps the names of the several citizens in the neighborhood who are inclined to be Republican but are afraid to express their political sentiments, and he expected a ready response to the letter, and proposed to follow up his malicious purposes, by intercepting the reply and so obtainin, the names of those with whom he and his ilk, desired to fraternize and to trade. Or with equally malevolent purpose it was intended to induce the belief that the proposition was genuine, and would be openly exposed and repudiated, and so furnishing a first rate opportunity to the foes of true Republicans and republicanism, to denounce Mr. Pinchback, and the party he is so intimately identified with as offering to compromise with the Democratic party, and then to introduce as evidence, the proposition of this scoundrelly forger, whose letter is under consideration.

The writing which we have in our possession, is somewhat similar to a hand we have before seen, but we do not express an opinion on the matter; we, however, invite the inspection of our curious friends to aid us, if possible, in getting at the author of the villainous attempt.

And so this is the way the supporters and defenders of a bolting faction propose to carry their purposes.

☞The Iberia *Banner* announces that the District judge has decided that "the drawing of the jury, because of its having been done by the Deputy Clerk and not having been taken from the proper list of registered voter, is illegal. Therefore we will have no jury trials at the present session, and our eloquent Blackstones must restrain their enthusiasm until another period."

☞President Grant, has by proclamation set apart Thursday, Nov. 30, to be observed as a day of national Thanksgiving; recommending "the people to meet in their respective place of worship, there to make the usual acknowledgments to Almighty God for the blessings conferred on them, and for merciful exemptions from evils."

☞Indianians are anxious to unite early. A marriage was recently announced in a paper as follows: "Married on the 14th inst., by J. L. Richards, Esq., Mr. James L. Myers, aged 19 years and 8 months, to Amanda Curtis, aged 12 years and 11 months."

IRON BARGES.

Many of the wealthy and progressive merchants of New Orleans have been holding meetings in the city, and discussing with much earnestness the practice ability and immense advantages of the establishment of a line of iron barges for the conveyance of grain to the city from the great West. The disadvantages under which so much of the shipping that come to New Orleans labor, in consequence of the enormous tonnage and other expenses, naturally came up in the course of discussion, and it appears that if the barge line is successful there is hope of successfully carrying out the canal scheme, and thus shortening the passage to the Gulf by forty miles, besides very materially cheapening the expenses of vessels going out by "the passes."

On Tuesday evening it was stated in the meeting held on that occasion that $500,000 was all that was required from this city, and that $250,000 of it had already been subscribed.

We rejoice to see that our business men are manifesting a determin to shew so substantially how much interest they possess in this enterprise, that they are not only investing "enthusiasm" but evidencing the possession of it by money contributions; and they may rest assured that when they shall have so practically demonstrated to business men, to capitalists in this country and in Europe that they mean "business," there will be no doubt in the world of the success of the enterprise. The vast advantages of the establishment of this line, and the money to be made out of investments are such as to commend the subject to the consideration of the wide awake men of the country.

We hope that the enterprise will be pushed along to a successful accomplishment.

☞The *Republican Era* furnishes the following, in which we believe there is far "more truth than poetry":

"Our planters are hard at work in gathering their crops. The corn is about all gathered; half a crop is what is generally estimated to be the result of this year's labor. Our planters will perceive this year, the great necessity of raising a greater quantity of corn than cotton.

It is high time for them to drop the idea of cultivating cotton on such a great scale as has been heretofore the case. We need a reform in our culture system, which is very simple and would be largely remunerative and beneficial to the people at large.

There should be one-third less cotton planted and the same amount should be added in corn so as to enable us to produce our home supply. It is a matter of course that we should raise our home consumption of corn; and if the people would only understand their interest they would quit cultivating so much cotton and adopt the above system.

☞Yesterday morning a man named M. Baily, a shoemaker, had occasion to go on board of a ship lying at the foot of Spain sreet, and accidentally fell from the after hatch to the kelson, seriously injuring himself. He was carried to his residence on Enghein street, by several of his friends.

☞The *Opelousas Journal*, of October 28, reports the following homicide:

"Last Tuesday night several, say ten or twelve men armed with guns and pistols, went to Hon. T. C. Anderson's plantation, managed by Mr. John O. Richard, near Grand Coteau, and took an old colored man named Stanton out of his cabin, and shot and killed him. The wife and son of deceased, and others were in the cabin, but were not molested. The armed party seemed to be particularly in search of another colored named Colas or Nicholas. It is not known what the object or reason was for killing him. The names of the armed party were not known by the witnesses to the killing."

☞The colored firemen of Vicksburg, Miss., gave a Ball recently at Lincoln Hall, for the benefit of U. S. Fire Company No. 1.

☞The Rapides *Gazette* gets off the following:

"Business is still dull in town, but there seemed to come a brighter sunshine when we met on the street our genial friend, the Hon. George Y. Kelso, who has just arrived from New Orleans, he looks well, and it appears that immediately after he makes his appearance, the people seem to have more confidence, and they *smile* all around, success to George in all his undertakings."

WATER WORKS.

Mr. D. C. McCan has returned from his tour of inspecting the fire departments, the facilities for extinguishing fires, and the machinery in use in Cincinnati, Chicago, Louisville, Newport, Judianapolis and Pectia. Three of these cities use appliances so similar in character to ours that Mr. McCan does not deem it important to dwell on them.

Three use more modern machinery, and one possessing many novelties in the machinery, etc. To this system Mr. McCan devotes all his remarks, and argues out with much clearness and force the unfitness of this system for adoption. The report concludes with some well timed remarks which we copy and trust that no further time will be lost in effecting such changes and making such improvements in our machinery; such an extension and increase of size in pipes as will rescue the property of New Orleans from the constant risks of the unnecessary, heavy losses by fires. Mr. McCan says:

It thus appears that I have seen no machinery superior to our own and if it is desired to increase the quantity of water daily supplied to this city, no other pumping machinery will be necessary for many years, as we have only to work up the present machinery to its full capacity. Of course it is understood, to effect this, that many changes may be necessary in the size and distribution of the pipes, with additional pipes to supply water to those portions of the city now beyond the limits of water distribution, should it be contemplated to extend this limit.

ALL SAINTS DAY.

Yesterday the annual visiting and decoration of the graves of the city and suburbs took place. As is customary the depositaries of the dead were extensively visited all day, and every description of adornment was used. The humble poor with their cheap wreathes and bouquets, the rich with their expensive tributes to the memories of departed loved ones, were to be seen, earnestly prosecuting their sacred mission all over the city, and depositing on the tombs of the departed ones, the offerings of surviving relations or friends.

In such melancholy scenes do we behold how "one touch of nature makes the whole world kin." Every color, every class, undisturbedly jostling without anger, without the remotest expression of unkindness or dislike.

THE CHINESE labor system in Terrebonne parish is destined not to "run smooth." A recent decision of Judge Paul Guidry, to the effect it is alleged, that planters could not legally enforce labor contracts, it is feared will suggest to laborers whose passages have been advanced on their contracting to labor for a specified time, the opportunity to leave their work altogether, or only consent to remain by the payment to them of higher wages. We have not sufficient evidence before us to pronounce on the question, and will wait till we hear further.

☞The Vicksburg *Herald* says that "everybdy and his wife" and "the rest of mankind" are in attendance at the great Memphis Fair, which commenced on the 16th. The display of products of the farm, the mine and the workshop, improved implements of husbandry and works of skill, art, and taste, is unusually large. The opening address was delivered by Com. M. R. Maury."

"THE VICE OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT."—"Entering on expenditures in anticipation of revenue;" so says the Mayor.

☞The yellow fever still continues its ravages in Natchez; several deaths of prominent persons have taken place.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received the letter from Gilbert J. Harrison, but too late for our present issue. It shall have our attention.

The aggregate expense of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, being the last year of Buchanan's administration, was $84,577,258.60. As the population of the United States was then 31,443,321, that expenditure was equal to $2.67 for every man, woman and child, slave as well as free.

The aggregate expense of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871—the last year of General Grant's administration, exclusive of expenses caused by the Democratic rebellion—was $95,500,000, as shown by Secretary Boutwell. The population of the United States is now 38,555,983, and the expense of the Government is therefore equal to $2.48 for each man, woman and child in the Union. This is a saving in favor of the present Republican administration of 19 cents each to our population.

This simple statement of facts exhibits in the clearest light the reckless and absolute falsehood of the copperhead charge of corruption and extravagance on the part of the present administration.—*New National Era.*

SERENADE TO SENATOR PINCHBACK.

On Saturday evening last the home of Senator Pinchback was the scene of a very pleasant gathering. About eleven o'clock the Senator was awakened by the sound of music under his window. Stepping out upon his gallery, he was surprised to see a great throng, accompanied by a brass band, in full possession of the banquette and most of the street in front of his house. When the music ceased, Senator Pinchback invited his friends to "step in." Though taken by surprise, the Senator managed to find something in the way of refreshment for his host of callers.

Senator A. B. Harris, on behalf of the serenaders, welcomed Senator Pinchback home. The speech of the Senator was received with great applause.

Senator Pinchback, in reply to the welcoming address, expressed his pleasure at being once more among his constituents and receiving at their hands such a kindly welcome. The Senator said that but one impulse had animated him since he entered public life, and that was to seek the good of the whole people; that he was a Republican from conviction, and should stand by the party in the future as he had in the past; that no personal ambition should ever lead him to thwart the great aims of his party.

Senator Pinchback counseled his friends to prove by their future conduct that the welfare of the State was their first wish, and to silence their enemies by pursuing such a course as would redound to the credit of the party in whose ranks they had proved themselves such efficient workers. In concluding his remarks the Senator pledged himself anew to the friends who had honored him with their confidence and assured them that if, at any time, his course did not meet their approval he would voluntarily surrender the honors they had bestowed upon him and give way to any one they might think could better represent their interests. After the close of Senator Pinchback's remarks loud calls were made for George Sheridan. He responded, and in a few kindly sentences expressed his pleasure in being able to join with so many friends in welcoming back to the State one of her chief representatives. The occasion will long be remembered. The music was good the wine excellent and the entire affair such as to reflect credit alike upon host and guests.—*Republican.*

A. PREDICTION FOR 1872.

Though we make no pretensions to the "gift of prophesy," we claim the Yankee privilege of *guessing* how the various States will vote on the Presidential question in 1872. Events may occur before the election to change the present current of public sentiment. But if the people were to vote to-morrow or next week our conviction is that the following would be the result:

REPUBLICAN.			
Arkansas	5	Mississippi	7
Connecticut	6	Missouri	11
California	5	North Carolina	9
Florida	3	Nebraska	3
Iowa	8	New Jersey	7
Indiana	13	New Hampshire	5
Illinois	16	Ohio	21
Kansas	3	Pennsylvania	26
Louisiana	7	Rhode Island	4
Maine	7	South Carolina	6
Massachusetts	12	Vermont	5
Michigan	9	Wisconsin	8
Minnesota	4	West Virginia	5
Total Republican			214

DEMOCRATIC.			
Alabama	8	Nevada	3
Delaware	3	Oregon	3
Georgia	9	Tennessee	10
Kentucky	11	Texas	6
Maryland	7	Virginia	10
New York	33		
Total Democratic			103
Republican			111
Whole electoral vote			317

Besides the States we have placed in the Republican columns, we think we stand a fair chance of carrying Nevada and Oregon, and that we shall certainly carry New York if the Republicans of New York city will cease their disgusting and dishonest dissensions, repudiate all connection with the Tammany thieves, and earnestly unite their selfish factions. But we can spare New York as well as the other two States we have named, and yet elect our candidate for Presidency by the votes of twenty-six out of thirty-seven States, and by a majority of 111 of the 317 electorial votes to which they are now entitled. The new apportionment, which ought to be made at the next session of Congress, may reduce or increase the members of the House, and therefore the number of electoral votes. But it will not change the result of the elections, nor effect the relative strength of the Republican candidate.—*New National Era.*

JOHN H. MORRIS, ESQ.

"The gentleman whose name appears at the head of this article is the first colored man admitted to the Kansas bar. The examination which preceded his admission to the legal profession, was conducted by Hiram Criswold, J. L. Pendery, and Byron Sherry, assisted by Judge Ide. The questions were propounded and answered in open Court, and throughout, the examination was rigid and close. When the examining committee finished their labors, they at once reported favorably on the applicant. Judge Ide, however, prolonged the examination by asking several important legal questions, and when they were answered correctly and promptly, he complimented Mr. Morris for the skill and study evinced. The gentlemen comprising the Examining Committee, likewise complimented the applicant for his diligence and knowledge, and unanimously agreed that the examination was never excelled, if ever equaled, before the Leavenworth Bar."

We cull the above from one of our Leavenworth exchanges. The triumph thus won by Mr. Morris makes the opening still freer and wider for his race everywhere, and his success will be read with unspeakable delight by every true friend. The following is the report of the examining committee on his case.

"May the Court please—As chairman of the committee appointed to examine John H. Morris, an applicant for admission to the bar, I am authorized to report that in the opinion of the committee the applicant has passed a very creditable examination. Although he has not had the advantage of an early education in the different institutions of learning, he has clearly demonstrated what individual effort backed by industry and perseverence will accomplish. For years past he has been working in this city as a barber, and while so engaged, took a fancy to the law, commenced its study, and by improvement of his spare time, has rendered himself competent and worthy of being admitted into our time honored profession, thus showing to the world that the unfortunate race to which he belongs is capable of being admitted into all the higher walks of life. He is the first colored man to make application for admission to the bar in this State and feeling confident that he will reflect credit upon his race race and the profession, we most cheerfully recommend that he be admitted as an attorney and counsellor of this Court.

BYRON SHERRY, Chairman.
HIRAM GRISWOLD.
J. L. PENDERY.

HOW CHICAGO COULD HAVE BEEN SAVED.

The New York *Sun* says:

The Metropolitan Fire-Extinguishing company propose demonstrating, by a grand experiment, that it Chicago had been supplied with carbonic acid gas—in the same manner as they intend supplying this city under the charter granted them last winter—it would have been impossible for the fire to have attained such headway. For this purpose they have obtained permission to erect a large building in Madison square, which they will fill with all manner of combustible materials, and set fire to in the presence of the fire commissioners and other city officials and invited guests from the various cities of the Union. The gas will be conveyed to the fire in pipes from a point a mile or more distant. The president of the Metropolitan fire department, Commissioner Shaler, the Home fire insurance company, and many prominent merchants and business men are firm believers in the power of carbonic acid gas to do all that is claimed for it, and this experiment is to be made at their suggestion.

STILL THEY COME.

Elsewhere may be seen the report of the examining committee of Leavenworth, Kansas, that reported favorably on the application of John H. Morris, Esq., of that city, for admission to the Bar. We are not personally acquainted with Mr. Morris. But he is a colored gentleman, and the first colored man admitted to the practice of law in the courts of Kansas. We rejoice therefore because it is a new and grand triumph for our race. He is well and favorably known among his people, and the business community generally, and is represented to be a man of learning, integrity business tact, energy and push, and withal a shrewd tractician, and an accomplished gentleman. These qualities eminently fit him for the position, and we wish him a successful, brilliant career, a long and happy life.—*Missouri Weekly Pilot.*

THE DUTY OF COLORED VOTERS.

LETTER FROM GEORGE T. DOWNING—A FALSE REPORT EXPLODED—ADVICE TO COLORED MEN.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR—A false report has reached me, the absurdity of which I would let pass unheeded, only that some ignorant colored man may be imposed upon by being told that George T. Downing has confidence in the Democratic party. I address you that I may turn it to profitable account, at this juncture, in the interest of my party. The report is that I am, for a consideration, and a small one at that, in the interest of the Democratic party. The report is unequivocally, in every respect, without any truthful foundation. In corroboration of which I take this public opportunity to state, that while I demand of the Republican party greater consistency in its relation to the colored man, I intend to stand by it, and work for the same, *within the party.* I see no hope at present of any greater consistency in any other party. I have no faith in old policies which tended to our degradation, or in "New Departures," not verified by acts, not lived up to. I see no reason to fall in line now with the Democratic party—now when it murders ruthlessly, brutally, our best educated, our most promising young men. I instance the killing by Democrats in Philadelphia of our much respected Octavius V. Catto, for exercising in a becoming manner a citizen's right.

I intend to stand by and work for the Republican party and call on every colored man to do so, not only beaause of its policy, favorable to him personally, but as a patriot, the perpetuity and stability of Republican institutions, the hope of struggling Europe in all sections, look longingly to the success of the Republican party as the antagonist of the Democratic party, which is the representative of rebellion against good government, of anarchy, of debasement and corruption. I take this occasion to say to the colored voters of New York, soon to vote, cast your ballots for the entire Republican ticket. Be not deceived, let no inducement sway you from your alliance with the corruption of the Democratic party. I charge corruption on that party, and the action of its late State Convention verifies the assertion; for, as ready as some of its members may have been to avoid any identity with its "Ring" in this city, it acknowledged its allegiance and exposed its subserviency thereto. Brand the colored man who shall give his vote to the Democratic party a traitor to his people and to humanity. GEO. T. DOWNING.

New York, Oct. 26, 1871.
—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE CHILDREN OF THE POOR

Charles Lamb says: "The innocent prattle of his children takes out of the sting of a man's poverty. But the children of the very poor do not prattle. It is none of the least frightful features in that condition, that there is no childishness in its dwellings. Poor people, said a sensible old nurse to us once, do not bring up their children; they drag them up. The little careless darling of the wealthier nursery, in their hovel, is transformed betimes into a premature, reflecting person. No one has time to dandle it, no one thinks it worth while to coax it, to soothe it, to toss it up and down, to humor it. There is none to kiss away its tears. If it cries, it can only be beaten. It has been prettily said that a babe is fed with milk and praise.

But the aliment of this poor babe was thin, unnourishing; the return to its little baby tricks and efforts to engage attention, is bitter ceaseless objurgation. It never had a toy, or knew what cordial meant. It grew up without the lullaby of nurses, it was a stranger to the patient fondling, the hushing caress, the attracting novety, the costiler plaything or the cheaper off-hand contrivance to divert the child; the prattled nonsense (best sense to it,) the wise impertinences, the wholesome lies, the apt story interposed, that puts a stop to present suffering, and awakens the passons of young wonder. It was never sung to—no one ever told to it a tale of the nursery. It was dragged up to live or to die as it happened It had no young dream. It broke at once into the iron realities of life.

—Why cannot two slender persons ever become great friends? Because they will always be slight acquaintances.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

Whereas, this is a class Convention composed entirely of colored men, to consider their peculiar condition growing out of their enfranchisement, therefore be it

Resolved, That we deem it impolitic at this time to appear even to dictate or anticipate, the action of the great Republican party, of which we form but a fraction.

Messrs. Elliott and others gave their reasons in extended remarks for their action, relative to the subject, and placing themselves right, regarding their position towards President Grant, they refused to endorse so far ahead any proposed candidate.

Mr. Elliott did not approve of endorsing the renomination at all in this Convention, it being a Class Convention, but did not hesitate to endorse the administration individually. He considered he had no authority from his constituents to pledge them to any line of political action.

Mr. Burch, of Louisiana, spoke in support of the resolutions, pledging support for the renomination of Grant, stating that Grant was his choice, and he was unconditionally for him, and he was ready to go on the record, and desired the other States to put themselves in the same position.

The debate took a wide latitude; the subject of positions under the Federal Government influencing the position of delegates upon the floor being referred to, Mr. Elliott rose to a question of privilege, in reply to remarks made by Mr. Deveaux, of Georgia. After he had concluded, much racket followed. Some of the members of the Georgia delegation insisting that Deveaux should continue his remarks after being ordered to his seat by the President of the Convention.

The President finally restored order; apologies were offered, and the subject matter resumed.

Mr. Rainey followed Mr. Elliott in a very strong speech, pursuing somewhat the same line of argument, and criticising the whole ground thoroughly.

Mr. Simms, of Georgia, apologized to the Chair for indecorous remarks directed to the Chair by him, and said it was "human to err," when President Ransier replied he would assume sufficient divinity to enable him to forgive the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. Turner, of Georgia, submitted the following letter from the Hon. Charles Sumner:

BOSTON, October 12th, 1871.

Dear Sir:—I am glad that our colored fellow-citizens are to have a Convention of their own. So long as they are excluded from rights, or suffer in any way on account of color, they will naturally meet together in order to find a proper remedy. And since you kindly invite me to communicate with the Convention, I make bold to offer a few brief suggestions.

In the first place, you must at all times insist upon your rights, and here I mean not only those already accorded, but others still denied, all of which are contained in equality before the law. Wherever the law supplies a rule, there you must insist upon equal rights. How much remains to be obtained you know too well in the experience of life.

Can a respectable colored citizen travel on steamboats or railways or public conveyances generally without insult on account of color. Let Governor Dunn, of Louisiana, describe his journey from New Orleans to Washington. Shut out from proper accommodation in the cars, the doors of the Senate Chamber opened to him, and there he found that equality which a railroad conductor had denied. Let our excellent friend, Frederick Douglass, relate his melancholy experience, when, within sight of the Executive Mansion, he was thrust back from the dinner table, where his brother commissioners were already seated. You know the outrage.

I might ask the same question with regard to hotels, and even the common schools. A hotel is a legal institution, and so is a common school. As such, each must be for the equal benefit of all. Now can there be any exclusion from either on account of color?

It is not enough to provide separate accommodations for colored citizens, even if in all respects as good as those of other persons. Equality is not found in *equivalent*, but only in equality. In other words, there must be no discrimination on account of color. The discrimination is an insult, a hindrance and a bar, which not only destroys comfort, and prevents equality, but weakens all other rights.

The right to vote will have new security when your equal right in public conveyances, hotels, and common schools are at last established. But here you must insist for yourselves by speech, by petition and by vote. Help yourselves and others will help also.

The civil rights law needs a supplement to cover their cases. This defect has been apparent from the beginning, and for a long time, I have striven to remove it. I have a bill for this purpose now pending in the Senate. Will not colored fellow-citizens see that those in power no longer postpone this essential safeguard? Surely here is an object worthy of effort; nor has the Republican party done its work until this is accomplished.

Is it not better to establish all our own people in the enjoyment of equal rights before we seek to bring others within the sphere of our institutions, to be treated like Frederick Douglass on his way to the President from St. Domingo? It is easy to see that a small part of the means, the energy and the determined will, spent in the expedition to St. Domingo, and in the prolonged war-dance about that island with menace to the black Republic of Hayti, would have secured all our colored fellow-citizens in the enjoyment of equal rights. Of this there can be no doubt.

Among cardinal objects is education, which must be insisted on. Here again must be equality, side by side with the alphabet. It is vain to teach equality if you do not practice it. It is in vain to recite the great words of the Declaration of Independence if you do not make them a living reality. What is lesson without example? As all are equal at the ballot-box, so must all be equal at the common school. Equality in the common school is the preparation for equality at the ballot-box. Therefore do I put this among the essentials of education.

In asserting your own rights, you will not fail to insist upon justice to all, under which is necessarily included purity in the Government Thieves and money changers, whether Democrats or Republicans, must be driven out of our temple. Tammany Hall and Republican selfseekers must be overthrown. There should be no place for either. Thank God! good men are now coming to the rescue. Let them while uniting against corruption, insist upon equal rights for all, and also the suppresssion of lawless violence wherever it shows itself, whether in the Ku-Klux Klan outraging the South, or illicit undertakings outraging the black Republic of Hayti.

To these inestimable objects add specie payments, and you will have a platform which ought to be accepted by the American people. Will not our colored fellow citizens begin this good work? Let them at the same time save themselves and save the country.

These are only hints, which I submit to the Convention, hoping that is proceedings will tend especially to the good of the colored race.

Accept my thanks and best wishes, and believe me,

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) CHAS. SUMNER.

A resolution was adopted thanking Mr. Sumner, for the letter, and providing for the appointment of a committee to urge upon the passage of the Supplementary Civil Rights Bill. Also, that each delegation upon its return home have petitions prepared and sent to Congress looking to the same object.

The debate was then resumed upon the administration endorsement resolutions, and continued until a late hour.

Congressman Rainey's remarks were so lengthy as to preclude their publication, but were full of sound advice, common sense, and independent.

The hall was crowded with visitors, and the debates throughout listened to intently.

The debate on the reconsideration of the amendment offered by Mr. Barbadoes, of Washington, to the substitute offered by Mr. Gray, of Arkansas, for the resolution endorsing President Grant, offered by Mr. Pinchback, of Louisiana, was resumed, and was hotly carried on. Finally, on a call of ayes and nays by States, amid much confusion, the amendment and the substitute was disposed of, and Mr. Pinchback's resolution was adopted. The Convention then proceeded to consider other reports.

—"A party" wants to know if the danger on a steamboat arises from there being an engine near, or an engineer. About half and half, we should say.

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Proposals.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS NEW ORLEANS PARK No, 11 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, September 27, 1871.

Sealed proposals addressed to "The President of the Board of Commissioners of the New Orleans Park," will be received at this office daily (Sundays excepted) from 12 M. to 2 P. M., until October 27, 1871, or the furnishing of all materials and the construction of a wire railing around the City Park grounds, in the Sixth District of the city of New Orleans, according to the plans and specifications to be seen at this office, at the times designated.

WILLIAM G. BROWN, Assistant Secretary.

oct 11m

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C. G. WAYNE, Freight Agent, 37 Natchez Street,

JOHN N. BOFINGER. President,

Bills of lading for all freights over the Illinois Central Railroad; signed at the office of

JAMES T. TUCKER, 26 Carondelet Street.

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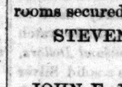
MERCHANTS' SOUTHERN PACKET COMPANY.



FOR ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS and the Bends—The steamers of this line will leave as follows. at 5 P, M.

Giving through bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad to al points on Arkansas, White and Cumberland rivers. Through bills of lading and passenger tickets issued to all points on the Upper Mississippi. as high as St. Paul,

Plans of cabin may be see and staterooms secured on application to

STEVENSON & VERLANDER. Agents, 135 Gravier street.

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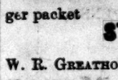
NEW ORLEANS, CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD AND

Blue Line, Via Cairo,



WILL TAKE FREIGHT From New Orleans on first-class steamers,

LEAVING DAILY, AT 5 P. M., FOR CAIRO, CHICAGO, AND ALL POINTS NORTH, WEST AND EAST, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

All rates and all through bills of lading from New Orleans by above route given, signed and recognized only at the General Office of the Company, No. 26 Carondelet Street.

Shippers by this route save all drayage and transfer charges at Cairo, and their goods are always under cover, and no charges are made for forwarding.

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For St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis.

The Steamer **KATIE**, J. M WHITE, Master; will leave New Orleans for above ports on

SATURDAY, June 10; SATURDAY, June 24;

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For freight or passage apply on board, or to

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Where a plan of the cabin can be seen

BATON ROUGE.

New Orleans, Coast, Baton Rouge and Grosse Tete Railroad semi-weekly passenger packet

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W. R. GREATHOUSE, Master;

JAMES MCELROY, Clerk.

Will leave New Orleans every SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., and WEDNESDAY, at 5 P. M.

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STOCK OF

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H. R. LEHDE & BRO.,

GROCERS

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Baronne Street, Corner of Union Street

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☞ Always on hand a choice selection of fresh GROCERIES, fine WINES and LIQUORS.

Family and Country Orders Solicited. No. 49 3mo

MILLINERY STORES.

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FIRST PREMIUM

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Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Gents' Underclothing; also Base Ball Club and Firemen's Uniform Made to order.

BRANCH OF THE NEW YORK

Emporium of Fashion

FOR LADIES.

Represented by Mrs. A. Goodale and Mrs. K. E. Lincoln.

FURNISHING GOODS

OF ALL KINDS, FROM

HEAD DRESS

TO HOSIERY,

SUITS IN GREAT VARIETY,

Wrappers Single or Double, Underclothing of every description, Night Dresses, Trail and Walking Skirts, Chemise, Drawers, Sacks, Over Skirts, Aprons, &c.

Orders taken for wedding Outfits, Childrens and Infants' Wardrobes, Suits and Dresses in the Latest Styles, and supplied at short notice.

☞ The TRADE supplied at New York prices.

Sample Room, No. 221 Canal st.,

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FIRST PREMIUM SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited.

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Jobbing. Attended to Punctually.

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FURNITURE CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

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103 and 105 Camp street, corner Poydras,

MORESQUE BUILDING,

NEW ORLEANS.

DRY GOODS & CLOTHING.

PARTIES

WHO BUY FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS

—FOR CASH—

Will find their money spent more to their satisfaction at

BRASELMAN & ADAM'S

CASH HOUSE

THAN

ELSEWHERE.

A Glance through their immense stock

—OF—

Silks, Satins, Real Poplins, Plaids, Serges, Merinos, Cashmeres, Emp. Cloths, Formosas, Arabs, Jackets, Shawls Sackings, Cloakings, Cloths, Flannels, Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Corsets, Velvets, Ribbons, Parasols, Fans, Etc., Etc., Etc.

WILL CONVINCE.

586 . . . . . and 588

Magazine street, cor. St. Andrew,

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PEOPLES COMMERCIAL COLLEGE!

Department of

Straight University.

Located over the Freedmens Savings Bank,

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OPEN DAY AND EVENING, NO VACATION.

The old and young can enter at this Institution any day, no distinction made in regard to race or color. The design of the Institution, is to furnish opportunities to those wishing a rapid, thorough and practical business education, fifty to one hundred per cent. saved by students, by taking the rapid *commercial course*. Parties having ordinary ability, who have entirely neglected their education now have the opportunity to qualify themselves for almost any position in the State, in an incredible short time.

From two to three months is all that requires to complete the commeral course. Terms duced to suit the times.

For further information call at the College, or address

Prof. A. T. Selover, Principal.

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TO

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FROM

No. 9 CAMP STREET.

GLYNN & WINTZ

Manufacturers and Dealers

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Trunks, Valises and Bags,

We repectfully give notice that they have removed to the large and centrally located

No 167 Canal Street,

Near Dauphine.

WINGFIELD & COOPER.

PAINTING, GLAZING, CALSOMINING, GRANTILING, FRESCOING, GRANING, SIGN PAINTING, WALL PAPERING.

Office No. 84 Dryades Street,

Near Union Street.

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GEORGE TAYLOR.

NO. 91 FRONT LEVEE,

THIRD DISTRICT,

Boarding and Lodging

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SEAMEN.

THE PEOPLE'S BOOK

AND

THE BOOK OF THE DAY.

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The Louisiana Magistrate.

A GUIDE OF DAILY USE TO THE JUDGE, THE PARISH OFFICER, THE LAWYER, THE BUSINESS MAN, AND HEADS OF FAMILIES.

Containing the most necessary information on questions of every day use,

AND

COMPLETE SET OF FORMS FOR ALL CONTRACTS OF EVERY DAY OCCURRENCE

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NEW ORLEANS.

All orders left at the shop will be promptly attended to.

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SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

SPLENDID SCHEME! ONLY 20,000 NUMBERS.

CAPITAL PRIZE - - - - $50,000.

CLASS P.

TO BE DRAWN IN NEW ORLEANS ON

Saturday, November 11, 1871,

HOWARD, SIMMONDS & CO., Contr'cts.

SCHEME:

20,000 NUMBERS—TICKETS ONLY $20.

1 prize of	$50,000 is		$50,000
1 prize of	30,000 is		30,000
1 prize of	20,000 is		20,000
1 prize of	10,000 is		10,000
1 prize of	9,000 is		9,000
1 prize of	8,000 is		8,000
1 prize of	7,000 is		7,000
1 prize of	6,000 is		6,000
1 prize of	5,000 is		5,000
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1 prize of	1,000	are	$25,000
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1 prize of	1,000		
50 prizes of	500	are	25,000
317 prizes of	500	are	63,450
440 prizes amounting to			$280,450

Whole tickets $20; shares in proportion. Prizes payable in full without deduction. Orders to be addressed to.

CHS. T. HOWARD,

Lock Box 692 Postoffice, New Orleans.

Send Postoffice Money order or Register your Letter.

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DEALER IN ALL THE

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We beg to call public attention to the fact that we are now prepared to fill orders for the latest novelties in the line of patented goods, and are constantly adding to our large stock, such articles of merit as the inventive spirit of the age produces, and the progressive temper of the times demands. The Southern Country especially, needs these labor-saving inventions; to our friends in the country extend an invitation to call and examine our stock of HOUSEHOLD AND FARM UTENSILS,

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17 . . . CHARTRES STREET . . 17

A BROUSSEAU & CO., Importers and Dealers at Wholesale and Retail, offer at low prices;

CARPETING,

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Curtain and Upholsterers' Material, Window Shades, Table Covers, Hair Cloths, Lace Curtains, Cornices, etc.

Mrs. G. E. Craig,

Fashionable Milliner,

283 Poydras steet.

☞ Bonnets, Regalias, Flags and Rosettes. Society work done to order.

500. 500. 500. 500.

HOME WASHERS,

HOME WASHERS,

HOME WASHERS,

Sold within the Past Two Months under a Full Guarantee,

Not one returned—

Not one complaint.

Speaks for itself.

In Operation Daily at the Depot, No. 176 Canal street.

PRICE $18.

New Orleans Home Manufacturing Company.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

AN AMAZING SIGHT.

Astronomical Phenomina—Coffins in the Sky—Fingers of an Outstretched Hand—Signs in the Heavens.

(From the Philadelphia Star.)

About half-past eight o'clock last Thursday evening, there appeared a singular and amazing sight. It was witnessed by the writer of this and a number of his friends and relatives, and by others residing in Roxboro and in the city proper. A band or column of light was seen extending from a point of the horizon about N. N. W., and nearly perpendicular to the zenith. This was its position as seen by the writer of this, whose attention was directed exclusively to the phenomina as it appeared in the northern skies.

Others say that it extended entirely across the skies, from the northern to the southern horizon. To the right or east of this band of light, and not far from it, several other columns of light were seen. They were of unequal length, varying apparently from fifteen to twenty feet, with their lower ends resting upon the same base line, at a point midway between the horizon and the zenith, the tops extending toward the zenith. They were about equal distances from each other at the base, and lightly diverging from each other at the top. The base of each column was cut off on a straight line, while the tops were somewhat irregular.

The shape of each was by some persons compared to imperfectly formed coffins. The writer of this believes they were similar in shape to those seen in Germany, a short time previous to the breaking out of the late war between Prussia and France, and which were described by the German papers as resembling swords, and believed to indicate the certainty of a great war in Europe. A friend who saw the sight on Thursday night, describes the short columns as resembling the fingers of a hand outstretched, pointing upward. The color of each column and the hand of light was the same. While gazing upon this singular and awe-inspiring sight, the phenomina faded and became but slightly visible. It then again became bright (as distinct as the moon on a clear night,) and this changing process was repeated three or four times, and soon after the whole became invisible. It lasted about ten minutes.

☞Alaska has coal of superior quality.

☞The debt of Florida is set down at $14,500,000.

☞The Sisters of Mercy of Omaha sent $50,000 to Chicago.

☞It is estimated that the Darien Canal will cost $85,000,000.

☞About 18,000 men are engaged clearing away the ruins in Chicago.

☞Up to October 16, $21,000,000 of the Virginia State debt has been funded.

☞Many young men are so improvident they cannot keep anything but late hours.

☞A London jeweler has been five years at work upon a watch, and it will be worth $10,000 when finished.

☞In a libel suit against a newspaper, at Little Rock, Arkansas, for $30,000, the plaintiff obtained $1 in damages.

☞The women of Massachusetts pay taxes on one hundred and thirty-two million dollars—nearly one-tenth of all the taxable property in the State.

☞The steam power employed in the United States does the labor of 140,000,000 men, while that of Great Britain is equivalent to 490,000,000.

☞Rober Collyer's church, destroyed in Chicago, was one of the finest ecclesiastical structures for Congregational service in the country, and cost $200,000.

☞Adolphe Thiers is a slow penman and never punctuates. Most of the copy for his numerous books was dictated to a German, Jacob Grosch, who was his amanuensis for nearly forty years.

☞Track laying on the Omaha and Northwestern railway is progressing steadily. A half mile of iron was laid on Wednesday, and the company is doing all in their power to reach the Nemaha this season.

☞The world "Lammas" is derived from "loaf mass," or thanksgiving for the first fruits of the earth. The loaf was made from the new wheat. New wheat is called Lammas-wheat. The 1st of August is Lammas Day.

FUN AND FANCY.

BILLINGS UNDER OATH.

Joseph Billings being duly sworn, testify as follers:

Eeight won't go into 6 and hav mutch ov enny thing left over. Menny a yung feller haz found out this sum in arithmeticks bi trieing tew git a number 8 foot into a number 6 boot.

Virtew, in one respect, iz like munny. That which we have tew work the hardest for sticks tew us the best.

Men ov phew but aktive branes hav the best executive ability. Their branes are like a bullit—compakt, and go strate for the bull's eye.

Affektashun never improved ennybody yet. It iz better tew be a devil than a hypokrit.

I have often herd thare waz men knew more than they could tell, but i never met one. I hav often met thoze who could tell a grate deal more than they did kne, and was willing to sware to it besides.

To be proof against flattery, a man must hav no vanity, and such a man never existed; if he did, he iz now one of the lost arts.

Hope has made a grate menny blunders, but thare iz one thing about her that I alwus did like—she means well.

Sum people are good simply bekause they are too lazy tew be wicked, and others, bekause they haint got a good chance.

Thare iz one thing that I am not only certain, but proud ov—thare iz more people in this world who have changed from bad to good than from good to bad.

In munney, interest follows the principal; in morals, principle often follows the interest.

Yu will notis one thing—the devil seldum offers tew go into partnership with a bizzy man, but you will often see him offer to jine the lazy man, and furnish all the kapital.

—Can the slightest singer who sings on the street corners be said to trust to blind *chants* for his living.

—Mr. Beecher thinks it high time girls were taught a little practical natural history, and so shamed out of screaming and half fainting at the sight of a worm, toad or snake.

—An English preacher "converted" every male member of his congregation by simply expressing his belief that there would be twelve times as many women as men in heaven.

—A New Bedford, Mass., woman recently performed a vow for the safe return of her husband from a whaling voyage by carrying three lighted candles in each hand through the streets.

—"Woman's Lefts" is the name of a drama in three acts lately issued in England, "illustrating the absurdity of the agitation for woman's rights and the futile denunciation of man's tyranny."

—The Indian women of Washington Territory all ride astride, usually with a baby in front, and another a little older stricken among the bundles and bags with which the poney is caparisoned.

—When is the most dangerous time to visit in this country? When the trees are shooting and the bullrushes out.

—A mar, who asked what sort of wine he preferred, replied, "Other people's."

Marriage—An alter on which a man lays his pocket-book, and a woman her love letters.

—Why is a clergyman like a locomotive? Because you are to look out for him when the bell rings.

—It is somewhat strange that a man who can neither read nor write is one who is bound to make his mark.

—Those who wish to keep Time will succeed by seizing him by the forelock rather than about the waste.

—A boy who had read of sailors heaving up anchors, wanted to know if it was sea-sickness that made them do it.

—When a lady faints what figure does she need? You must bring her 2.

—Why cannot two slender persons ever become great friends? Because they will always be slight acquaintances.

—"A party" wants to know if the danger on a steamboat arises from there being an engine near, or an engineer. About half and half, we should say.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDIA RUBBER COMB CO.,

Nos. 9, 11 & 13 Mercer Street,

NEW YORK,

Sole manufacturers, under Goodyear's and Meyer's Patents,

OF

INDIA RUBBER COMBS,

Dressing Combs.
Long Combs.
Twist Combs.
Fine Tooth Combs,
[A variety of Elegant Fancy Patterns.]
Pocket Combs.
Ridding Combs.
Hair Pins.

ALSO, SOLE MANUFACTURERS

OF

COMBINATION SIDE COMBS

[MADE UNDER FAULT'S PATENT.]

The sale of any Combination Side Combs, no matter of what material made, unless sold under a license from us, is prohibited by law.

The Sun.

CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The Dollar Weekly Sun.

A Newspaper of the Present Times.

Intended for People Now on Earth.

Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Thinkers, and all Manner of Honest Folks, and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all such.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!

ONE HUNDRED COPIES FOR $50.

Or less than One Cent a Copy. Let there be a $50 Club at every Post Office.

SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, $2 A YEAR,

of the same size and general character as THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.

THE DAILY SUN, $6 A YEAR.

A preëminently readable newspaper, with the largest circulation in the world. Free, independent, and fearless in politics. All the news from everywhere. Two cents a copy; by mail, 50 cents a month, or $6 a year.

TERMS TO CLUBS.

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY SUN.

Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Four Dollars.

Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), Eight Dollars.

Twenty copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), Fifteen Dollars.

Fifty copies, one year, to one address (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), Thirty-three Dollars.

Fifty copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), Thirty-five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Fifty Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Sixty Dollars.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Eight Dollars.

Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to getter up of club), Sixteen Dollars.

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in Post Office orders, checks, or drafts on New York, wherever convenient. If not, then register the letters containing money. Address

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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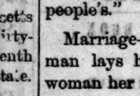
Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Prompt attention given to all sales and purchases, leasing of farms, etc., etc.

Consignments covered by Insurance as soon as shipped, unless otherwise instructed on the Bill of Lading.

VICKSBURG AND BENDS.

FOR VICKSBURG, DAVIS' Bend

Leaves on SATURDAY, at 5 P. M.



GREENVILLE ARGYLE Sunny Side, Egg's Point-Barnard, Grand Lake, Lecta, Maryland, Carolina, Pilcher's Point, Skipwith, Lake Providence, Transylvania, Goodrich's, Millikens Bend, Duckport, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, St. Joseph, Rodney, Waterproof, Natchez, Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville, and all intermediate and Coast landings. The new and magnificent steamer

W. S. PIKE,

J. J. Brown, Master.

(In place of steamer Natchez,)

Will leave as above, and, will land all Coast passengers with their freight.

Connects at Vicksburg with packets for all points on the Yazoo and Tallahatchie rivers.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

JNO. JANNEY, Agent,
150 Common Street.

ST. PHILIP STORE,

230 ROYAL ST., CORNER ST. PHILIP,

New Orleans.

R. A. CHIAPELLA,

—CASH DEALER IN—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

TRIMMINGS AND HATS,

AT AUCTION PRICES

WALTHAM WATCHES.

THE BALANCE WHEEL

OF A

WALTHAM WATCH

BEATS

4 times second,
240 times a minute,
14,400 times an hour,
345,600 times a day,
292,00 times a week,
10,368,000 times a month,
126,144,000 times a year.

MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH THAN ANY KIND OF IN MACHERY.

It must not only run all day, butall night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stand up, When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

will fulfil all these requirements. I wound once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

CONTAINS

5 Spring, 9 wheels, 51 Screws, and 98 other parts making alltogether 136 separate pieces.

ALL GENUINE WALTHAM.

Watches have seven Jewels.

THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWEL THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery, The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch coast over a *Hundred Thousand Dollars*, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for $18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finisheds as perfectly for TEN TIMES AS MUCH.

A Genuine waltham Watch

Is ihterchangeable, like a Springfield rifle that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, &c., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, withuot any reference to their former combination. This is a

GREAT ADVANTAGE;

For, if *any part* of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a *Trifling Expense.*

A GENUNE WALTHAM WATCH

Is made with special reference to

DURABILITY

Other Watches will run for a year or two, an require constant repairs; but

A Waltham Watch

WILL RUN FAITHFULLY

FOR MANY YEARS.

We sell these Watches,
IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING
CASES..... $18

IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, $70

We have prepared an

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,

which describes the various grades of Watches in detail, gives the weight and quality of the Cases, and all other information necessary for an intelligent selection. We wish every one would send for it before ordering a Watch.

Write for it as follows:

Messrs. Howard & Co.,
No. 785 Broadway, New York:

Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in THE LOUISIANIAN.

(Sign name and address in full)

WITHOUT EXPENSE,

OR

Refund the Money.

We have sent out over *Five Thousand* of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfacton with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more,

WE HAVE NO AGENTS, AND OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME TO ALL. A RESIDENT OF OREGON OR TEXAS CAN BUY A WATCH FROM US AND IT WILL COST HIM NO MORE THAN IF HE LIVED IN NEW YORK. ALL THIS IS EXPLAINED IN THE PRICE LIST.

Special Notice.—We do not sell Waltham Watches in any Imitation, Gilt, Plated, Oride, Filled Cases whatever (these are all other names for Brass or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other.

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To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St Joseph,

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TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to

A. D. SHELDON.
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northen Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to

W. BEDELL.
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chatanooga Railroad No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.

J. H. WINGFIELD.
General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on

Monday, November 21, 1870,

and passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoulaand Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrivive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.

Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.

FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, up stairs. STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets.

J. R. KENDRICK,
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TRAVELLERS, ATTENTION:

The New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern and Mississippi Central Railroads.

Run their Passenger Coaches and Baggages Cars, their combined length without change.

BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

The 7 A. M. Express Train runs Daily,

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Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond, Sleeping cars at night, Cantonto Grand Junctin and Humboldt.

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Makes schedule connections with Lightning Express traine, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great North Mail.

Time to New York, 70 Hours.

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

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Ticket Office, Galveston, Iron Building. Ticket Offices, New Orleans, under City Hotel, Corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.

E. Q. SEWALL, General Superintendent;
J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
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A VERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 karat Gold plated Double Cases—imitation of $100 Gold Watch—engraved or plain, genuine English, full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, correct, and in complete running order with elegent Gent's Vest Chain, with Locket and Key, mailed pre-paid for only EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.

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IN MASSIVE ORIDE GOLD Double Hunting Magic Spring Cases, elegantly engraved, or engine turned, Genuine Patent Lever movements, full jeweled, regulated and warranted to keep correct time, and wear equal to Gold, precisely like in appearance, make, finish, brilliancy of color. $200 Gold Watch. One of these splendid Watches will be forwarded by mail free to any address, in handsome morocco case, lined with velvet and satin, (Ladies' or Gent's size Wtch,) for only TWELVE DOLLARS.

Watches for Holiday Presents manufactured to order.

GENUINE AMERICAN WATCHES of all grades, in Gold and Silver Cases, from $18 up to $200. Other Good Watches equally low. With every Club of six Watches, of any kind, we send one extra of same kind free, as a premium to getter up of the Club. A superior stock of Genuine Oride Gold Chains, $2 to $6 each, warranted fully equal to Gold in brilliancy of color, wear, etc., Bills of over $12 collected on delivery, if desired. All Bills of $12, and less, must becash in P. O. Money Orders, or Registered Letters, at our risk. Goods carefully selected, packed and forwarded pre-paid by mail, or by Express, or receipt of price. Safe delivery of all goods guarenteed. Watches forwarded to be examined to parties known when express charges both ways are paid. No goods forwarded west of the Mississippi River, with bill to collect on delivery. Purchasers must pay all express charges on goods sent C. O. D.; also for return of money. All Cash orders forwarded free of charges to destination. Catalogues Free. Address all orders.

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